MORE ADDITIONS TO THE FLORA OF GRAND MANAN, NEW BRUNSWICK

In 1962 (Rhodora 64: 98-102) six new taxa were reported for Grand Manan Island to be added to the Weatherby and Adams Flora (A list of the Vascular Plants of Grand Manan, Contr. Gray Herbarium LVIII, 1945). During the summer of 1965, one of the present authors (Harry Tyler) then an undergraduate student at the University of New Hampshire, acted as a summer instructor at the Gerrish House Society which is located at Grand Harbour. He made particular use of his time in searching for additions to the list of Grand Manan plants. The following taxa reported in this paper were all collected by Tyler and, like those newly reported in 1962, are deposited in the Herbarium of the University of Hampshire (NHA).

- Salix pellita Anderss. In roadside gravel at North Head. The specimen lacked catkins but had leaves with silky-velvety lower surfaces and essentially entire or obscurely serrate margins, satisfactorily matching representative herbarium material of *S. pellita*.
- Polygonum aviculare L. var. vegetum Ledeb. White Head Island. This suberect and broad-leaved variety of the heteromorphous *P. aviculare* often occurs in the Bay of Fundy area. Although Weatherby and Adams did not distinguish varieties in this complex it might be well to do so now considering the great difference between this plant and the more common typical weedy form.
- Lynchnis alba Mill. In dry soil at Castalia. Both male and female plants were collected and the female flowers had 5 styles which distinguishes it from the often confused Silene noctiflora L. Its white flowers and long attenuate sepals characterize L. alba.
- Sorbaria sorbifolia (L.) A. Br. Thicket by road at Whale Cove. This seems to have been an escaped colony, but

may represent only persistent plants from earlier cultivation. In any event it should probably be counted as part of the natural flora of the islands.

- Pyrus floribunda Lindl. Ingall's Head. No flowers or fruits were present but the densely pubescent young twigs and lower leaf-surfaces eliminate the more common *P. melanocarpa* (Michx.) Willd, which was reported by Weatherby and Adams.
- Pyrola elliptica Nutt. Deciduous woods at Castalia. The relatively long and thin blades and the many-flowered long-cylindric racemes serve to characterize this species. The numerous specimens collected are all typical.
- Lysimachia quadrifolia L. In gravel along a back road at Grand Harbour. The perfectly typical specimens leave no doubt about the identification. The presence of the species in Washington County, Maine would certainly lead one to expect the plant in New Brunswick and perhaps more particularly on Grand Manan since Weatherby and Adams comment on certain affinities of the Grand Manan Flora to that of southern Maine. We have seen specimens from Machias and Steuben in Washington Co. but, so far as we can determine, this is the first record from the Maritime Provinces.
- Mentha arvensis L. var. arvensis. Weed at Grand Harbour. The two small specimens collected in flower, have the leaves definitely broadest below the middle and rounded abruptly at the base to the short petioles. This variety, probably introduced, is widely distributed and to be expected. However, Weatherby and Adams stated in particular that the *Mentha arvensis* that they had seen from Grand Manan was the var. *villosa* (Benth.) S. R. Stewart.
- Anaphalis margaritacea (L.) C. B. Clarke var. subalpina Gray. Gravelly back road at Grand Harbour. The varieties of *Anaphalis margaritacea* are not always clearly defined but within a certain range of variation

the numbers of leaves and distribution of pubescence on them seem to be reasonably good characters. The two specimens at hand at early maturity have about 36-38 leaves, the upper ones, just below the inflorescence, of good size and all leaves somewhat floculent-tomentose above. Weatherby and Adams had identified their Grand Manan material as var. intercedens Hara. It is interesting that careful search on Grand Manan has not yet disclosed the conspicuous var. margaritacea with its bright green upper leaf-surfaces which is common on the nearby Wolf Islands.

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